

HARDING'S PLAN FOR STORING COAL IS PRACTICABLE

Says Director Bain of the United States Bureau of Mines.

WOULD HELP TO SOLVE

The Problems of Better Distribution, Greater Uniformity in Production and Serve to Prevent Periods of Seasonal Depression in the Industry

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—That there are no unsolvable technical difficulties in the way of the plan recently suggested by President Harding to the American Mining Congress, whereby the production of coal might be made more uniform, and conditions of unemployment ameliorated and seasonal periods of depression largely obviated in the mining industry by the provision of storage reservoirs in which coal could be stored in quantity by large consumers and producers, is declared by Dr. H. Foster Bain, director of the Bureau of Mines.

Careful analysis may show an extremely slight loss in the heating value of most bituminous coal after storage for a considerable period, says Dr. Bain. This loss, however, is very much smaller than is commonly supposed by the public, and in burning the coal little or no difference can be distinguished. Certain coals have an extra market value when carefully stored, handling these coals in and out of storage causes some breakage and may lower slightly the market value of particular coals, but this loss in value relates largely to the availability of the coal for certain classes of equipment and for certain uses, rather than to its actual heating value.

Spontaneous combustion in coal, the most troublesome factor in handling large storage piles, can be prevented, if proper methods of storage and supervision are adopted.

"The adoption of a general policy which would provide reservoirs of bituminous coal to be drawn upon in times of great demand or of low production is entirely a commercial question," continues Dr. Bain. "If the producer, or the dealer, or the large consumer, could produce or buy coal in the spring or summer for a price low enough to justify the cost of putting coal in storage and its re-handling, minus a fair insurance rate that he would be guaranteed a continuous supply in time of need, storage would become common."

"This lower seasonal price of coal could be brought about by concessions on the part of the miner, the mine operator, and the railroad. For the sake of obtaining more regular employment, the miner might accept a lower wage or rate in certain seasons of the year, although this is doubtful; but the mine operator might accept less profit during the same periods in order to keep up his production. Steady and regular mine operation at capacity production always means lower production costs, as compared with intermittent operation and lessened production. Overhead expenses—taxes, interest, management, together with the expense of keeping the mine in proper working condition—all go on, whether production is light, heavy, or has entirely stopped. The railroads could assist by accepting a lower freight rate on coal moved in the spring and summer.

"The small individual consumer, especially in the cities, often has inadequate storage space. Storage at the mine may allow a steady working-day in time of shortage of cars but will not insure steady seasonal operation. Again, large scale storage at the mine does not draw away with the difficulty of transportation often experienced to the points of consumption. Moreover, a great many mines are in a hilly or mountainous country, where but little, if any, space is available for large storage capacities. The proper place, therefore, for storage on a large scale is at or near points of consumption.

"The latter kind of storage involves the use of a large plot of ground, as coal stored 10 feet high allows slightly less than 10,000 tons storage per acre. The purchase and installation of mechanical coal handling devices and systems would also be necessary. There are in existence numbers of American engineering and machinery concerns who have successfully designed and built away coal storage systems for public utilities and other corporations which at present store considerable quantities of coal. In addition, there should be a fuel engineer in charge who has a practical and technical knowledge of the way in which different kinds and sizes of bituminous coal will probably act in storage, and who knows the engineering features vital to the economical handling of coal. These three factors are today easily obtainable in the United States; their purchase and employment involve large capital expenditures on which an adequate return must reasonably be expected.

"When, at such a projected storage plant or yard, coal can be purchased at a delivered price sufficiently low to secure a fair return on the investment, after adding the operating costs of storage and rehandling, then coal storage yards will become established near all of the points of heavy consumption and the present seasonal variations will be largely avoided.

"There are no mysterious or unsolvable technical or mechanical questions that block the way to the adoption of a general policy of storing bituminous coal in either large or small quantities."

Decline in Coal Movement to the Lakes and Export

The all-rail movement of coal to New England remained practically unchanged during the week ended October 22. Reports show that 3,500 cars of anthracite and 2,857 cars of bituminous coal were forwarded over the Hudson, in comparison with the corresponding week in 1920, anthracite shipments show a decrease of 574 cars, and bituminous shipments a decrease of 2,655 cars.

The movement of soft coal from Lake Erie ports continues to decline. A total of 593,359 net tons was dumped in the week ended October 22. When compared with the week preceding, this was a decrease of 93,789, or 13.3 per cent.

Detailed reports from Hampton Roads show a slight decrease in the tonnage dumped over the piers at that port. A total of 244,394 net tons was dumped in the week ended October 22, a decrease of 12,202 net tons when compared with the preceding week.

BIBLE CLASS MEETS IN DAVIDSON MINE

Methodist Men Have Unique Experience as Guests of Supt. H. G. Brown.

About 60 members of the Men's Brotherhood class of the First Methodist Episcopal Sunday school were guests of Superintendent H. G. Brown of the Davidson plant of the H. C. Frick Coke company Tuesday evening at one of the most unique gatherings of a Bible class in the city's history. Instead of in the church or at the home of a member, the meeting was held at the bottom of the mine shaft where quarters had been made ready by Mr. Brown.

Assembling at the Baltimore & Ohio Y. M. C. A. at 6 o'clock the members of the class and guests were taken to the mine in automobiles. There, after lunch had been served, they enjoyed themselves for several hours, some pitching horseshoes, some exhibiting their skill at tossing rings onto hooks on an elevated board, others making a tour of the mine workings. The first contingent's mine trip covered an hour, leading far out into Dunbar township and around through the West Side. For many of them it was the first experience inside a mine. The trip was made in mine wagons which had been lined by Superintendent Brown with heavy canvas.

About twice as much food—sandwiches, pickles, cheese, cake, fruit and coffee—as the members of the class could eat was provided. It was served cafeteria style from a long table erected for the purpose. A rest room also had been provided by Mr. Brown and lined with canvas. Nothing was left undone.

Other features were a song, "When I Played Baseball," by Robert O. Thomas, and acrobatic stunts on a platform by W. P. Underwood, "Jake" Henry and others.

George W. Campbell, class president, presided. Preceding the lunch the men joined in singing the doxology and Rev. Dr. Bennett W. Hutchinson invoked the blessing on the feast.

Superintendent Brown was assisted in the entertainment of the guests by Mine Foreman Max Reisman, who escorted the men about the mine, explaining the workings of the pumps and other machinery; Peter Minter, five boys, who accompanied the sightseers on the trip through the workings; Washington Ramage, M. J. King, and Henry McGarrity.

Mine Workers Enjoined in W. Va. Field

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 31.—An injunction directed at stopping the United Mine Workers of America from efforts to undermine the Williamson coal field in West Virginia, where miners have been on strike for more than a year, was issued today by Federal Judge A. B. Anderson on the ground that the union was seeking to restrain trade. After Judge Anderson's announcement of the order some delay in its formal issuance was occasioned by a discussion between court and counsel as to the exact text of the order.

The court did not deny the right of workers to organize but held the miners' efforts in West Virginia were in furtherance of a conspiracy with operators in organized union fields to shut off the competition of the non-union mined coal. In discussing with counsel the text of the order, Judge Anderson said he would not enjoin "peaceful efforts" of the union to organize West Virginia.

Nearly Half of Mine Deaths in September in Pa.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 31.—Seventy-one of the 152 men who were killed in coal mines of the United States during September met death in the mines of Pennsylvania. Reports from the various state mine inspectors received and made public by the United States Bureau of Mines show that 30 deaths occurred in the bituminous mines of this state and 41 in the anthracite mines.

The total for the entire country decreased during the month as compared with last year when 137 men were killed. The September average annually from 1913 to 1921 was 189. In the bituminous mines of the state the 30 deaths last month were 15 less than the number in September, 1920, out of 41 killed in the anthracite region was 21 more than the number who met death in these mines in September.

LIST OF COKE OVENS IN THE CONNELLSVILLE DISTRICT With Their Owners, Address and Ovens in Blast Corrected to Saturday, October 29, 1921.

Ovens	In Works	Name of Operators	Address
MERCHANT OVENS			
312	Deatly	Mc. Pleasant Coke Co.	Greensburg
70	Brush Run	Brush Run Coke Co.	Mc. Pleasant
150	Clare	Clare Coke Co.	Greensburg
40	Clarissa	Clarissa-Schenck Coke Co.	Connellsville
50	Ellison No. 2	Whyel Coke Co.	Uniontown
100	Linn Grove	W. J. Ralston, Inc.	New York
10	Franklin	Summit-Clyde Coke Co.	Connellsville
161	Gilmore	Gilmore Coke Co.	Uniontown
80	Grice	Corrado-Schenck Coke Co.	Connellsville
143	Humphreys	Humphreys Coal & Coke Co.	Greensburg
18	Morgan	Corrado-Schenck Coke Co.	Connellsville
225	Mc. Braddock	W. J. Ralston, Inc.	New York
316	Mc. Pleasant	Mc. Pleasant Coke Co.	Greensburg
32	Myers	Brownfield Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
48	Nellie	Nellie Coke Co.	Connellsville
318	Oliver No. 1	Oliver & Snyder Steel Co.	Pittsburgh
450	Oliver No. 2	Oliver & Snyder Steel Co.	Pittsburgh
300	Paul	W. J. Ralston, Inc.	New York
400	Revere	W. J. Ralston, Inc.	New York
41	Thomas	Whyel Coke Co.	Uniontown
37	West Penn	West Penn Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
1,617			
TURNACE OVENS			
180	Adelaide	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
150	Albert	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
357	Alvord	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
302	Bitum	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
244	Brinkertown	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
180	Caumont	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
301	Central	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
400	Collier	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
401	Continental	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
446	Continental	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
348	Continental	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
120	Chesland	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
333	Davidson	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
330	Dorothy	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Dunbar
110	Dunbar	Amer. Blastfurnace & Steel Co.	Pittsburgh
272	Hecla No. 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
260	Hecla No. 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
300	Hecla No. 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
385	Houlietter	Houlietter-Clyde Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
249	Juniate	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
304	Kyle	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
439	Lansdowne	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
402	Lansdowne	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
602	Lansdowne	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
204	Leith	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
27	Lemont No. 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
180	Lemont No. 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
409	Mammoth	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
194	Marguerite	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
192	Mutual	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
148	Oliphant	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
400	Phillips	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
412	Radstone	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
418	Radstone	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
425	Southwest	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
330	Southwest	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
204	Southwest	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
401	Stanhurst	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
50	Stewart	Stewart Iron Co.	Uniontown
444	Trotter	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
350	United	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
352	Whitely	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
300	Wyan	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
100	Yorkton	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
245	Youngstown	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
1,170	1,166		

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Settings, and Arches, Stacks, Flues,
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FOR SALE

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and By-Product Coking Coal.

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M. M. COCHRAN, President. M. E. STRAWN, Vice President. J. H. PRICE, Sec. and Treas.

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Youghipheny Coal	Connellsville Coke
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ANALYSIS FURNISHES ON REQUEST

Chemical Warfare of the Future

Vast areas of war gases in the upper spaces in which aeroplanes pilots will find instant death, pockets of hydrogen which will burst into flame as an aeroplane enters them; attack defying barrages created by the chemist—a complete system of chemical offense and defense—is the picture painted by General Debeney, commander of the French First Army during the war in describing the tactics that the general staffs of the leading nations of the world are now endeavoring to perfect.

"If hostilities had been drawn out for a few months longer," says General Debeney, "the war of explosives would have become a struggle between the manufacturers of gases."

"To create supplies of chemicals and gas is so simple," the French general points out, "all that is needed is a laboratory and a few dye factories. And then, the path of scientific research is so broad. Colorless, odorless gases will be discovered, that can be condensed into infinitely small compass and gold-filled into tablets and pills. Already we know something of what the effects of these things will be. Scatter the contents of a few small boxes on the ground, and a dense smoky wind will spread steadily, under a favorable wind, over several square miles of countryside. A deadly fog, fatal to everything living within its area, will be created at any desired point merely by a shot from a cannon, or even from a cunningly placed machine gun. Broad belts of territory and entire villages will be poisoned, and rendered inaccessible for weeks at a time by other gases poured out here and there, a drop at a time.

"Where will one be able to go? There, the ground is suspect; that air, plane overhead may be dropping an impenetrable fog in another direction; at a third point a sudden shot from a gun has created an area of general

acres covered with an atmosphere of strychnine; those bushes down there may breathe out an invisible wave of death.

"The poor infantryman will stagger along under an enormous mask, covered with a shapeless and gas-proof cloak, and protected, as to the feet, by insulated soles. Chemistry makes no attempt to preserve manly beauty, and worries itself still less in regard to the feelings of the woman who may have the desire to recognize, under the disguise of this hideous diverlike costume, the beloved features of the heroic husband, son or sweetheart. Poor women!

"Against attacks by airships barrages will be launched—no longer the infantile barrage fire of explosives and shrapnel, but barrages of toxic gas that will create in the air vast 'pockets' in which the unhappy pilot will meet with instant death; pockets of hydrogen, which will burst into flame as the air from hundreds of flexible cables, contact with which will smother propellers and destroy both pilot and machine. The air will be filled with ambushes and snares.

"On the terrestrial battlefield gas-tight tanks will be used in front of the infantry, fitted with apparatus whose reaction will reveal the presence of hidden gas and enable the pilot to launch counter-gas, while self-propelled watering cars would deluge the poisoned ground with an antagonistic liquid."

General Debeney believes that chemical attack and defense will tend to offset each other provided that the rival nations are equally skilled. The rival nations will find a way to neutralize poison gases. However, the French veteran concludes, the nation that fails to develop chemical research and chemical industries will be powerless against a highly skilled invader even though the attacking forces might be inferior numerically.

FAYETTE COUNTY LEADS STATE IN OUTPUT OF COAL

Total for Year 1920 Shown to Be 32,998,300 Tons, Valued at \$88,980,700.

WESTMORELAND IS SECOND

In Fayette County Employment Is Given to 24,836 Persons, to Whom Wages Aggregating \$47,905,500 Are Paid; Somerset Produces 9,915,000.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 31.—Pennsylvania's bituminous mines in 1920 produced a total of 157,760,400 tons of soft coal, valued at the mines at \$656,644,400, according to preliminary figures on the bituminous industry made public today by Secretary of Internal Affairs James F. Woodward.

The production last year was approximately 20,000,000 tons more than in 1919 when 137,658,593 tons were produced. The value of the production at the mines in 1919 was \$327,475,400.

The 1,258 mines which were reported to the bureau of statistics and information of the Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs for 1920, gave employment to 159,423 persons while in 1919 the employees numbered 153,207. Of the persons engaged in the bituminous industry in 1920, 40,400 were employed in 1919, for a total of 38,338 Americans colored totaled 4,490. Included in the army of bituminous mine workers were 60 women, who were credited to the mine fields in Washington, Indiana, Greene, Fayette, Clearfield and Allegheny counties. Included in the total number of employees also were 236 boys under the age of sixteen years.

In 1919 there were 176 boys under the age of sixteen years and 31 women engaged in the industry. Bituminous mine workers were paid a total wage in 1920 amounting to \$289,657,500, all but \$62,000 of which went to male employees. In 1919 the total pay roll in the bituminous fields amounted to \$196,084,700.

Fayette county was the greatest producer of bituminous coal, both as to quantity and value, in 1920, according to Secretary Woodward's records. There was produced in Fayette last year a total of 32,998,300 tons having a value of \$88,980,700. Westmoreland county was second in quantity with a tonnage of 23,933,000, and third in value with \$60,032,700. Washington county stood third in quantity production with 22,575,700 tons, and second in value with \$52,309,800.

In Fayette county 24,836 persons were employed in the mines, the wages aggregating \$47,905,500.

Of the 26 counties out of the 67 in the state in which bituminous coal was mined in 1920, the low water mark was struck in Venango county where only 200 tons, worth \$1,400 were mined.

In Somerset county the tonnage was 9,915,000, valued at \$41,797,530, while Greene county's record was 1,745,600 tons, valued at \$6,585,800.

Coal Association Loses Fight to Ward Off Subpoena Servers

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Justice Hitz of the District of Columbia Supreme court declined today to enjoin Attorney General Daugherty, United States Marshal Splan and others from serving subpoenas or other process on the National Coal association and John D. A. Morrow, its vice-president, to answer an indictment returned against the plaintiffs and 225 others in Indianapolis for alleged conspiracy to violate the Sherman anti-trust law.

Decrease of 23 Per Cent in Mine Deaths In Month September

According to reports received by the United States Bureau of Mines from the various state mine inspectors, 162 men were killed during September in and about the coal mines of the country, as compared with 211 killed in the corresponding month in 1920. The 1921 figures show a decrease of 45 fatalities, or about 23 per cent, from the record of the same month of last year. Based upon an estimated output of 42,229,000 short tons in September, 1921, the fatality rate is 3.86 per million tons produced. The corresponding rate for September last year was 3.86 and the production of coal was 53,810,000. The production of coal during September, 1921, represents a decrease of 23 per cent. The average number of lives lost during September of each year from 1913 to 1920 has been 189. The production of coal has averaged 51,858,000 tons, showing a fatality rate of 3.64 per million tons as representative of the month of September for the past eight years.

During the first nine months of the present year, 1,455 men have been killed by accidents at coal mines, against 1,686 killed during the corresponding months of 1920, a decrease of 231 fatalities, or 14 per cent. The output of coal for the same months was 382,800,000 short tons in 1921 and 473,100,000 tons in 1920, a decrease during the present year of 110,300,000 tons, or 23 per cent. The figures represent a fatality rate of 4.61 per million tons mined in 1921 and 3.56 per million tons mined in 1920.

Of the total of 162 fatalities during September, 30 occurred at the bituminous coal mines in Pennsylvania, a decrease of 15 from September a year ago; 14 in Illinois, a reduction of three; six in Kentucky, a reduction of eight; five in Ohio, a reduction of 13; five in Alabama, a reduction of four; three in Indiana, a reduction of 12. At the anthracite mines in Pennsylvania 41 men were killed, as against 26 during September of last year.

Connellsville B. & L. Rounds Out Quarter Century

Reports submitted at the 25th annual meeting Monday night of the Connellsville Building & Loan association show that business has satisfactorily increased for the year ending September 30, over the previous 12 months. Increased building activity, for which mortgage loans were made was largely responsible. Mortgage loans for the year amounted to \$27,500 and collateral loans to \$6,949.

The financial statement shows resources to be \$123,654.33. There are 137 male and 88 female stockholders. On September 30, 1,970 shares were in force. Loans were made on 548 shares.

The old corps of officers was re-elected. Edmund Dunn, president; and James L. Kurtz, secretary rounded out 20 years each in those offices.

West Penn Coal Company Resumes, 75 Men Affected

MOUNT PLEASANT, Nov. 1.—The Marion mine of the West Penn Coal company near Udell was put into operation Monday after having been idle since last December. For the present the company will confine its activities to shipping coal, with the hope that before long manufacture of coke will be resumed.

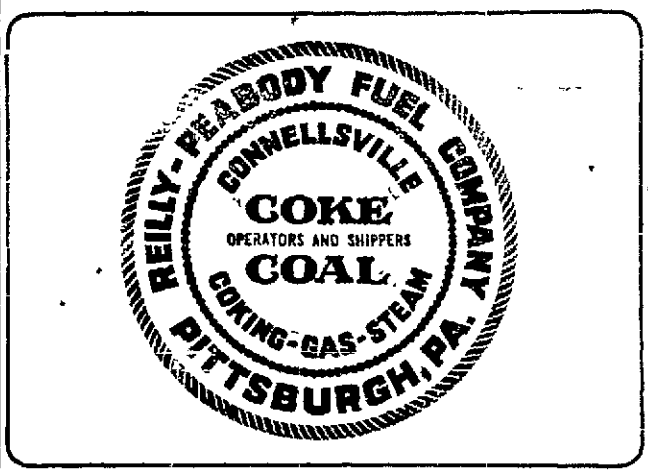
Seventy-five men are affected by the resumption. Arthur G. Page of Mount Pleasant is superintendent of the plant.

Subscribe for The Weekly Courier.

LIST OF COKE OVENS IN THE LOWER CONNELLSVILLE DISTRICT With Their Owners, Address and Ovens in Blast Corrected to Saturday, October 29, 1921.

Ovens	In Works	Name of Operators	Address
40	Adair	W. J. Rainey, Inc.	Greensburg
223	Adair No. 1	W. J. Rainey, Inc.	New York
223	Allison No. 2	W. J. Rainey, Inc.	New York
142	American 1	American Coke Corporation	Pittsburg
240	American 2	American Coke Corporation	Pittsburg
40	Anica	The Wilkey & Feather C. Co.	Uniontown
20	Browning	Browning Coke Co.	Uniontown
20	Brownsville	Brownsville Coke Co.	Pittsburg
205	Century	Century Coke Co.	Brownsville
40	Champion	Champion C. V. L. Coke Co.	Uniontown
267	Champion	Champion Gas Coal Co.	Pittsburg
120	Crystal	Hecla Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
326	Edna	Hecla Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
402	Donald 1 & 2	Consolidated Coke Co.	Pittsburg
160	Donald No. 3	Consolidated Coke Co.	Pittsburg
109	Edna	Waltersburg Coke Co.	Uniontown
132	Edna	Waltersburg Coke Co.	Uniontown
32	Finley	Finley & Co.	Uniontown
111	Garwood	Acme-C. V. L. Coke Co.	Connellsville
120	Genuine	Genuine C. V. L. Coke Co.	Uniontown
200	Griffin No. 1	Hecla Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
100	Griffin No. 2	Hecla Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
210	Harbert	C. V. L. Central Coke Co.	Uniontown
45	Hillside	Westmoreland Gas Coal Co.	Pittsburg
52	Hill Top	D. Connellsville Coke Co.	Connellsville
39	Hoover	James H. Hoover	McClintown
38	Hope	Hope Coke Co.	Uniontown
185	Isabella	Huntingdon-Springs C. & C. Co.	Uniontown
250	Isabella	Hecla Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
24	Junior	Junior Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
140	Kithers	Union Connellsville Coke Co.	Uniontown
54	Knickerbocker	Knickerbocker Coke Co.	Helen
30	Leon	Franklin Coke Co.	Uniontown
34	Liberty	Old Connellsville Coke Co.	Smithfield
100	Lincoln	Lincoln Coal & Coke Co.	Scottsdale
40	Little Gem	The Bixler Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
250	Low Phos	C. V. L. Central Coke Co.	Uniontown
34	Luzerne	Luzerne Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
54	Luzerne	Southern C. V. L. Coke Co.	Connellsville
300	Mt. Hope	Sweden Coke Co.	Uniontown
100	Old Home	W. J. Parrish	Uniontown
202	Puritan 1 & 2	Puritan Coke Co.	Uniontown
202	Puritan No. 3	Puritan Coke Co.	Uniontown
76	Puritan No. 4	Puritan Coke Co.	Uniontown
101	Poland	Poland Coal Co.	Pittsburg
120	Rick Hill	Rick Hill Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
275	Royal	W. J. Rainey, Inc.	New York
46	Russell	Russell Coal & Coke Co.	Smithfield
30	Sackett	H. R. Sackett & Co.	Smithfield
28	Sapper	Reilly-Callaghan C. & C. Co.	Uniontown
210	Seawright	Taylor Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
260	Shanrock	Fayette Coke Co.	Uniontown
310	Sterling	Consolidated Coke Co.	Pittsburg
50	Sunshine 2	McClintown C. & C. Co.	McClintown
400	Thompson 3	Thompson C. V. L. Coke Co.	Pittsburg
320	Tower Hill 1	Southern C. V. L. Coke Co.	Pittsburg
324	Tower Hill 2	Tower Hill C. V. L. Coke Co.	Uniontown
40	Virgo	Byrne Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
110	Washington	Washington Coal & Coke Co.	Dawson
108	Washington 2	Washington Coal & Coke Co.	Dawson
35	Yukon	Whyl Coke Co.	Uniontown

Ovens	In Works	Name of Operators	Address
10,148	2,678	FURNACE OVENS	
400	200	Allegheny Steel Co.	Allegheny, Pa.
170	Bridgeport	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
424	Brier Hill	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
500	Colonial No. 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
156	Colonial No. 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
300	Colonial No. 4	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
250	Deerth	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
400	Edenboro	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
230	Fairbank	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
100	Footedale	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
202	Geneva	McKeesport Coal Co.	McKeesport, Pa.
200	Labelle	Labelle Coke Co.	Labelle
400	Luzerne	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
514	Luzerne	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
244	Martin	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	Youngstown, O.
400	Newcomer	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
450	Northampton	Northampton Coke Corporation	Uniontown
350	Republic	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	Uniontown
350	Reno	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
400	Thompson 1	Redstone Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
5,926	257		



Homer L. Burchinal

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEER
625 and 627 Fayette Bldg. & Trust Bldg., Uniontown, Pa.
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Engineer for 40 independent companies in Pennsylvania and West Virginia. Continuous blue print machine used in electric plating department.
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FREIGHT RATE CUTS MUST BE MADE, SAYS MEMBER OF I. C. C.

Are Necessary to the Return of Normal Traffic on the Railroads.

ALL COSTS ARE TOO HIGH

Public Interest Demands That There Be Reduction in Wages and Prices And Whatever Else Will Tend to Reduce the Transportation Burden.

Although the recent reduction by the Interstate Commerce Commission of approximately 16 per cent in grain rates on western railroads proved somewhat disappointing to iron and steel men, as much as reductions were not extended to include other products it is nevertheless generally felt that help for the farmer will mean help for the steel industry, says the Washington correspondent of the Cleveland Metal Trade.

Statements of the commissioners issued with the announcement of the reductions is of particular interest, as reflecting the attitude of the Interstate Commerce Commission on the whole question of lower freight

Among other things Commissioner Potter says: "Practically everyone admits that rates are too high. Rates, too high, are unjust and unreasonable and under the law must be reduced. Those who justify present rates regard them as a necessary evil—something that must be tolerated because high costs of operation prevent their reduction. That is no justification. If operating costs are holding rates at a level too high, the thing to do is to reduce the costs."

"Many qualified to form an opinion entertain the view that the present level of these rates is one of the obstacles in the way of stimulating prosperity and likewise one of the obstacles to substantial reduction in the cost of living."

"The really vital concern of the carriers in this situation is to promote the return of what may be deemed normal traffic, and anything which will help toward this end is greatly to their benefit. So far as a tendency downward in their rates can be induced, and so far as the reductions in wages and prices which have already been made effective can be converted into late reductions, we are assured that the full return of prosperity will be hastened for both industry and labor."

"In the interest as well as in fairness to the carriers there must be some without delay whatever is necessary to go improve their operating showing is to protect their credit, restore confidence and attract new money to make betterments for which there is urgent need. To require a

rate reduction under such circumstances is for us to assume a grave responsibility. Notwithstanding the risk involved we must be guided by our best judgment and I am convinced that a reduction should be made."

"I have the firm conviction that the transportation burden on the industry and commerce of the country is too heavy and must be reduced and that, as a part of the needed general readjustment, it can be reduced with increase of net earnings. I believe an increase in traffic and a reduction in operating costs may be looked for."

"Almost everything has been too high. The fundamental trouble with the industrial and commercial affairs of the country is that there is insufficient production and cost is too high. The latter is the cause of the former. Production in this country at the present time is far below normal needs. If normal conditions could be brought about the industry of the country could operate normally for a long period to come. The carriers of this country, to say nothing of the markets in other countries, normal operation of the country's industries would furnish employment to labor generally. Steps to reduce them."

"The fish and power to reduce wages is initially with the carriers. They have no excuse for maintaining wage levels which they themselves have raised. If they believe them to be too high they should take steps to reduce them. Until they do."

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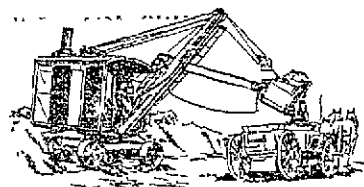
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The Weekly Courier.

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THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 3, 1921.

WOMEN VOTERS WILL NOT BE FOOLED OR COLCELED.

Evidently believing that the women
of this town have not yet learned the
inner workings of the political game
are so glibly as to be easily fooled
by certain local Democratic agencies
are attempting to stir up strife among
the members of the Civic League.

Fearing the women belonging to
this organization will exercise too
much independence by seeking infor-
mation as a guide to their action at
the polls instead of blindly accepting
the dictation of the Democratic ticket
an effort is being made to dis-
tract the attention of the league mem-
bers by fomenting trouble and creat-
ing divisions in their ranks.

This is an old trick of the Barefoot
doctors. Lacking faith in the
pulling power of their hand placed
tickets they have time and again re-
sorted to all sorts of artifices and de-
vices to split the ranks of the oppo-
sition. Without scruples as to the
means and having no end to serve ex-
cept to advance their selfish political
interests this group of Democrats and
their agents have practiced cunning
deception and downright misrepresen-
tation with a view to causing Repub-
licans to waver in support of their
party's nominees.

An instance in point is furnished by
the notices placed in circulation with
respect to statements and prom-
ises alleged to have been made by
Charles C. Mitchell, Republican can-
didate for mayor. A moment's reflec-
tion by any sensible person betrays
the motive behind these malicious at-
tempts to place Mr. Mitchell in a false
light before the voters. He has very
properly and correctly labelled them
as campaign fabrications and emphat-
ically denied them.

Another instance of the length to
which the Democratic hand placed
ticketsters are willing to go is found
in the use they have attempted to
make of some of the incidents occur-
ing at a meeting of the Republican
women on Saturday night. For the
purpose of giving a wholly erroneous
impression, and to create animosities
among the women a number of facts
relating to this gathering have been
willfully misstated.

The instances cited should serve to
place the women voters of both par-
ties on their guard. The object sought
is plain to those who know the polit-
ical methods employed in dire emer-
gencies by a certain group of bosses
and their henchmen. The unfamiliar-
ity of women voters with these meth-
ods make it desirable that they be
informed that these election trick-
sters cannot get away from the fact
that they have acquired or refrain from
using the schemes in which they have
become proficient by long practice.

Moreover, it should be borne in
mind that the attempts being made to
fool the women presuppose that the
women of the city do not have the in-
telligence to decide for themselves
how they should vote on the issues at
the coming election. The practitioners
of deception think they can apply
their tricks to the women as successfully
as they have previously and times
without number done with some male
voters who do not have the capacity
to think for themselves or the courage
to act from their own convictions.

In the present campaign the strife
broaders will fail to accomplish their
designs and for the very good reason
that the women of the city have shown
in the recent primary that they can
and will vote with more intelligence
and greater independence of action
than the men. They will not be fooled
by deceptive schemes, any more
than they can be inveigled or coerced
into supporting hand-picked candi-
dates.

DID NOT FORGET HIS FRIENDS.

In the ceremony and incidents at-
tending the elevation of W. E. Crow to
a high position in the state and nation
nothing was more characteristic of the
man than for him to remember his
friends back home.

Although expressed by the atten-
tions of scores and scores of persons
and the details connected with his
admission to membership in the United
States Senate, he had first thought for
those whom he gratefully recalled as
having made it possible for him to ad-
vance by successive stages in his
career. To these friends he conveyed
through the medium of The Courier
his most cordial and hearty thanks for
all they have so unselfishly done for
his behalf.

It was this same incident that
served on the most memorable day in
his life to reveal to the world the
secret of his power to attain and re-
tain the friendship and faith of those
whose lives have touched his. Frank
and candid in his intercourse with
men in all stations and to all to
whom he was over to him and never
averse to accept advice from those
who have honestly differed from
or opposed him. It is the point of
temporary weakness that Senator
Crow has commended the respect and
esteem of men of all parties and fac-
tions.

In the analysis of why he has been
able to realize an ambition cherished
from boyhood first in position a must
be given to the fact that he did not
forget his friends.

New Version of Bill (Re)
Senator Crow has commended the respect and
esteem of men of all parties and fac-
tions.

WORK OF THE LOCAL RED CROSS.

The Conneltsville branch of the
Fayette County Chapter American
Red Cross, may well be proud of the
record of work during the past year.
The report of Mrs. Louise M. Reynolds
home visitor, is not only complete
and informing in all its details, but
it forms a means of measuring the
value of the organization as an agency
of helpfulness to the sick aged, dis-
tressed and unfortunate persons who
are without resources of their own.
The report very appropriately states
that between the lines of the report
which can but set forth in cold figures
the actual material aid rendered by
this organization may be read by the
discerning the splendid moral
agencies which have been working in
the strands of mercy and for which
the town cannot help but derive un-
told benefit.

The activities of the branch have
brought it in most intimate and sym-
pathetic touch with its beneficiaries
in a wide variety of ways, ranging in
importance from writing letters to
lending surgical operations performed.
Between these extremes of usefulness
there were numerous other forms of
assistance including thrashing food
clothing and coal to those without
funds or opportunity to secure them;
medical and nursing care given to
the sick homes provided for orphaned
children; tubercular persons sent to
sanitariums for treatment assist-
ance given in the organization of
baby clinics and financial aid given to
those not circumstanced to pay the
financial expenses of members of their
families.

Cases coming under their heads
numbered 228 or almost one a day
throughout the year. But they did not
comprise all that the local branch did.
Many things that cannot well be re-
duced to statistics but were of infinite
value to the recipients of the home
visitors' attention were done on prac-
tically every day.

Excellent of the home visitor's ser-
vice is the fact that the organization
has been able to secure for the sick
and children tubercular persons sent
to sanitariums for treatment assist-
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and their henchmen. The unfamiliar-
ity of women voters with these meth-
ods make it desirable that they be
informed that these election trick-
sters cannot get away from the fact
that they have acquired or refrain from
using the schemes in which they have
become proficient by long practice.

TELEPHONE COMPANY SHOULD NOT BLOCK SAFETY PLANS.

As a corporation of the size and im-
portance and engaged in public utility
service the Bell Telephone company
is presumed to be too broad gauged in
its policies and administration to as-
sume a dog in the manger attitude
with respect to a trivial matter like
the removal of the pole from Brins-
tone Corner.

Officials having earlier expressed an
entire willingness to cooperate with
this city's plans for making this traf-
fic center safer for the public, the
through rounding the curb and remov-
ing the pole it now comes with very
bad grace for these or other officials
to repudiate the implied if not pos-
itively explicit promise that the pole
would be removed in furtherance of
the city's safety plans. The present
attitude of the company is that such
repudiation of a promise has taken
place, and the company evidently
believes that if the city officials
club the city council into granting an
unlimited and unrestricted under-
ground franchise as consideration for
carrying out of the agreement to re-
move the pole.

Several propositions have been of-
fered with a view to providing some
way out of the difficulty, but thus far
the telephone company has obstinate-
ly refused to accept the reasonable
proposition in its demand for an under-
ground franchise. The city officials
have quite properly resisted this de-
mand and in thus standing firm they
have the unequivocal support of the
public.

The history of Conneltsville's rela-
tions with public service corporations
has uniformly shown that they have
been both fair and generous to
the community. The present city council
has no inclination or desire to do other-
wise in the present instance, but they
have the very proper right to protect
the interests of the city as they are
doing by their position on the pole re-
moval proposition. Convinced that
Brinsstone Corner could be made
much safer for both vehicular and
pedestrian travel by the rounding of
the curb and removal of the pole
which obstructed the view, a two di-
rect plan was suggested, one of re-
moving the pole and the other of
proceeding to the point where the pole
stood and the Bell company re-
frused to prevent the completion of
this very necessary improvement.

If the removal of the pole in-
volved the company's franchise, which
it did not, it was in practice a
non-engineering standpoint which the
company's own employees declare it
was not their duty to prevent. The
company's refusal to accept the reason-
able proposition in its demand for an
underground franchise as consideration
for carrying out of the agreement to
remove the pole.

THE DUTY OF REPUBLICANS.

There have been no real reason or
convincing argument advanced and
none can be, why a single Republi-
can of the city should give his or her
vote to the support of any candidate
on the Democratic ticket at the forth-
coming election.

Such freedom of choice was accorded
the primary race for practically
every office which was the privilege
of the majority member of the party.
This gave the voters opportunity to
select those who, in their judgment,
would be best qualified to fill the sev-
eral offices. Having exercised this
privilege by nominating one of the
strongest tickets ever placed before
the voters of the city the duty re-
maining for Republicans is to sup-
port every candidate on that ticket
and to vote for the ticket as a whole.

Had Republicans been in the position
of the Democrats at the primaries
they would have had no alternative but
to vote for candidates previously chosen
by a small coterie of partisan politi-
cal leaders. It might be occasion as
there is among Democrats to make
their own choice at the primaries.

But Republicans were not sub-
ject to the dictation of ticket-makers.
Of their own free will they voted as
their knowledge of candidates in-
dicated.

Opposed to a ticket thus chosen as
the actual expression of the will of
the voters not subject to the dictation
of the bosses is the Democratic
ticket made up in its entirety of nomi-
nees who had been hand-picked by
the factional leaders for the purpose
of the primary election. Why this was
done is apparent to any person having
but slight familiarity with the meth-
ods and designs of New Freedom
Democrats in Fayette county.

With congressional and state sena-
torial campaigns to be held next year
and having sustained a crushing and
humiliating defeat a year ago the
New Freedom machine is at a loss
to repeat even to the extent of a cam-
paign to begin this work of rehabili-
tation the machine builders have
seized upon it as the time to select
and assemble the parts and adjust
them to the places they are intended
to occupy in the finished product which
is supposed to carry some of the
weight of the nation's government.

The duty of Republicans is plain.
They should resist to the utmost any
and every effort to induce them to sup-
port any part of the opposition ticket
—not because its candidates are not
good and reputable citizens but be-
cause they have been singled out from
all other Democrats in the city by
party bosses who have their own self-
ish political ends rather than the best
interests of the city at heart. Just as
absolutely should Republicans turn a
deaf ear to all the campaign untruths
that are being circulated for the pur-
pose of discrediting this or that can-
didate on their party ticket.

In short, Republicans should exor-
cise the same sound common sense
and intelligence they did at the pri-
maries when they were permitted to
make their own selection of candidates
without even the hint of dictation
from any source.

THE DUTY OF REPUBLICANS.
There have been no real reason or
convincing argument advanced and
none can be, why a single Republi-
can of the city should give his or her
vote to the support of any candidate
on the Democratic ticket at the forth-
coming election.

PARKING REGULATIONS.

Automobile owners have very rea-
sonable and proper objections to some
of the regulations about parking
machines in the downtown sections.
With the latest order prohibiting
parking on Crawford Avenue east of
Brinsstone Corner practically no place
except the alleys is left. These are
conducted to the limit of capacity al-
ready, and to use them requires play-
ing machines owners to travel a consid-
erable distance on foot between their
parking place and their offices or
places of business. This is however
less an objection than the fact that
they frequently suffer the theft of
their machines and the loss of their
property. While they are standing in
the dark alleys out of sight of the police
and public generally.

It is certainly possible to provide
better parking arrangements if a little
thought is given to the matter after
automobile owners have been allowed
to express their views and ideas as to
an improvement.

Abe Martin



Hard Work Wins

By S. W. STRALS
President American Society for
Thrifty.

Perhaps the chief reason to be
drawn from a study of economic con-
ditions in Europe today is that the
principal safeguard of national sta-
bility, progress and happiness is hard
work.

What all humanity needs is the
spirit of willing work. This may seem
a somewhat anomalous statement
when we think of the hundreds of
thousands of workers who are idle in
this country today, but American un-
employment is only a passing phase of
the economic situation. The fact still
remains that progress is based very
largely on mankind's willingness to
work.

These observations are made after
a period of seven weeks spent in a
study of European conditions where
the root of disorder undoubtedly con-
sists of a somewhat widespread un-
willingness to get down to the brass
tacks of hard work. One sees in
Europe too much of a tendency to spin
out jobs so that four or five men are
paid for what one man really should
earn. Too much dependence on the
government to provide the necessities
of life without a corresponding will-
ingness to work for them and too
great a tendency to haggle over con-
ditions and demand the final arbitering
of the state.

This does not mean that all the
workers who are idle abroad are in
that condition from choice. The vol-
untary idleness of a large group of men
often causes the involuntary idleness
of many others and works for one sec-
tion of labor often means work for
many more. There are said to be
2,000,000 men idle in the building
trades in the United States today, and
it is safe to assert that if all these
men could secure employment it
would not be many days until every
working man in America who desired
it could get it.

Idleness also has a deteriorating
effect on morale. The happiest people
are those who work. The unhappy
are those who are idle whether it be
voluntary or enforced. Of the sum
total of unemployment in Europe,
some of it is unnecessary and is the
direct result of governmental cod-
dling. The spirit of hard work is
necessary to human happiness and so-
cial progress, and any nation that at-
tempts to solve its economic prob-
lems by any other means is temporar-
ily. No nation of hard workers ever
failed.

OPENING OF THE GAME SEASON.

The opening of the small game sea-
son Tuesday will put the sportsman-
ship of a lot of people to the test.
Never in any previous year have so
many hunters gathered in the woods
before winter will there be as many
opportunities for the seekers after
game to prove that they are real
sportsmen not the imitation.

Those who remember there are
other hunters afield, that a day's sport
is not alone to be measured by the
size of the bag, and are willing to
respect the rights of farmers who be-
cause of unprofitable conduct of
hunters in preceding years have pub-
lished warnings against trespass will
derive real pleasure and benefit from
a day's outing and have occasion to
pleasantly remember it.

Those who pursue the opposite
policy of disregarding the rights of all
other persons and insolently treat
owners of property upon which they
may enter in defiance of notice and
rules and who violate all the known
rules of true sportsmanship may
secure larger bags but there will be
little satisfaction resulting there-
from.

The experience of many farmers
with this class of hunters has been so
exasperating that gunners who go
for it in some sections will have to
travel a considerable distance before
they find ground upon which they will
be allowed to hunt. This may make it
rather inconvenient for the hunters
who have decided regard for the rules
of small game shooting, but the fault
is not their own. That it is not ought
to serve the purpose of inducing the
real sportsmen to cooperate in the
fullest extent with the farmers to
prevent it next to impossible for the
pothunters to find a place to ply their
notorious trade.

There is game enough to afford
every hunter an opportunity to have
a day or two's sport but not unless
those who make gunning a selfish
business rather than a sport are com-
pelled by the law to respect the
rights of the farmer may law be
little satisfaction resulting there-
from.

It is too much to hope perhaps that
the latter class can be kept out of the
fields but their depredations can be
very much restricted if the farmers
are vigilant in causing the arrest of
trespassers and the genuine sport-
ing hunters join heartily and deter-
minedly in the campaign to curb
the offense activities of the game
rats who pose under the false col-
ors of sportsmen.

OLD ICE A POSE?

A 70 year old London doctor is out
and ten for bids dismise of his theory.
No is he a phenomenal illustration
Hale and hearty septuagenarians and
even octogenarians are known to most
of us. And not one of them has pro-
fessed the gospel of the fabled hands.
They have persistently refused to
grow old they have kept abreast of the
times mentally and physically active.
And who can say that this attitude
towards advancing years has not been
the cause for their well being? More
people grow old by thinking of their
years and folding their hands in
resignation than by actual debility.
They brood over their head baldness
and their aches and pains and give
themselves up long before there is any
need for it. It is that what the Lon-
don doctor means he is made no neu-
discover that he has done well to re-
mind the world of forgotten truths.

ONE PLACE A FLYER CAN GO.

Republicans and Democrats on the
Senate committee agree that Ford was
not elected after all the e's some
place that a flyer cannot go.

What Every Motorist Knows

A detour in the roughest possible
distance between two points.

Where Germany Succeeds

Public Service Magazine
Having failed to make a million
in Germany, not to mention a
good deal more, it is now in a
bad way.

A Mere Trifle

Pittsburgh Dispatch
Pittsburgh Dispatch
Pittsburgh Dispatch
Pittsburgh Dispatch

At Per Tunnel

Pittsburgh Dispatch
Pittsburgh Dispatch
Pittsburgh Dispatch
Pittsburgh Dispatch

The Farmers and Railroad Men

Mark Sullivan in Philadelphia
North American

The most dependable judgment in
Washington is that if the railroad
board leaders continue in their desire
for what one of them termed a life
and death struggle they will get it
and will be beaten.

The reality is universal among
those who judge such things in the
relation to current public opinion that
the labor leaders have chosen the
most possible time in which to take
such a step. Those who consider the
situation in relation to major political
currents turn instantly to the thought
of what the farmer will think.

The farmer is, at all times the large
single group in the American elec-
torate and at the present time hap-
pens to hold the balance of power to a
peculiar degree.

It is true that with the farmer one
of the principal issues at the moment
is the high freight rates exacted by
the railroads, but it is also true that
however the farmer may feel about
the railroad manager he has long love
for the railroad worker.

In a year when more than 300,000
farmers and members of their families
have made little or nothing and are
in economic straits the railroad work-
ers threaten to bring about chaos in
the mere suggestion of a cut in
wages which will reduce them to
what they were in 1920.

The farmer has been the first
sufferer and the heaviest sufferer from
after war deflation. His returns from
the soil for the present year are
close to zero. He is going to look
with sympathy on railroad workers
already a class above other labor who
the security of a monthly pay check
and the like who refuse to
accept a reduction in income which
looks negligible to the harassed
farmer.

In the farmer's eyes the railroad
trucks are brass banded autocrats
and plutocrats combined. If it comes
to a fight the farmer as a rule will
jump joyfully in to stamp on the rail-
road man's face.

Big "G" methods don't go in
Connellsville as the Bell Telephone
company is likely to discover when
attempting to use the Brinsstone Cor-
ner pole as a club over the city coun-
cil.

Senator Crow has always been do-
ing things for Uniontown but none
quite so noteworthy as giving the
Second City of Fayette a place on the
map as the home of a member of the
United States Senate.

Former Emperor Karl is discover-
ing that restoring crumbled mon-
archies is one form of restoration the
people of Europe do not intend shall
take place.

In get a head to get ready for bet-
ter business in the Conneltsville
operations proved they had the right
touch about the railroad strike being
called off.

A minority of close half a million
shook the head of the Pennsylvania
think of it one Chicago capital
uses as a representative in Congress.

RIGHT OF THE PUBLIC RECOGNIZED.

That the leaders of the railway un-
ions which had authorized a strike
against the wage reduction made by
the Railroad Labor Board, effective
July 1, have recognized the right of
the public to be protected from the
disastrous consequences of a heap of
the railroads is creditably alike to
the better judgment and sound com-
mon sense of the men whose word or
will is virtually a law to the rank and
file of the employees or organizations.

As the controversy over the ques-
tions at issue has proceeded before
the labor board, and the situation has
been analyzed by the public and of-
ficials of the government, it has be-
come apparent that the proposed
strike was not against the railroads
but against an order issued by the
governmental agency which has been
formed to adjudicate matters relating
to wages and working conditions on
the railroads.

While there has been comparative-
ly little sympathy on the part of the
public with the position taken by the
way managers and their side of the
controversy has received but little
support in the public press there has
at no time been any disposition on
part of the public to give their sym-
pathy to a movement which, when
correctly defined was a defiance of
the authority of the labor board and
hence organized opposition to the gov-
ernment.

Having acquiesced to growing pub-
lic opinion that the fight was against
the government and also against the
public welfare, the union leaders have
done well to restore both themselves
and their organizations in favor with
that great body of people which is
vitaly concerned in the maintenance
of peaceful relations between employ-
ers and employees. This is a condition
absolutely essential to speeding up a
return to normal in business and in-
dustry. As the restoration is in pro-
gress it is the very earnest desire of
people in general that nothing be done
to retard its progress. A railroad
strike would have virtually stopped
the wheels of industry and if long
continued would have produced un-
told hardship and permanent injury to
many business and manufacturing en-
terprises intensified unemployment
and deferred indefinitely that revival
in all lines which is beginning to take
place.

That these conditions have been
avoided is an occasion for rejoicing.
With the shadow of industrial con-
flict removed there should now be re-
newed confidence in the steady growth
of business greater effort applied to
making ready for the era of prosperity
which sooner or later will spread
over the whole country.

By having taken action which re-
moves the employees of a railroad
strike the possibilities will suffer no loss
indeed of having to share in the in-
convenience which would have result-
ed from a halt to transportation they
will now share with the general pub-
lic in the advantages which will fol-
low the decision to prevent such a ca-
tastrophe. They will discover anew
the truth that it always pays to be
considerate of the third party's rights
and privileges.

His own condition at three score
with a declaration that old age is just
a pose that we do not begin to live
until 45 and that what we need is
more exercise and abandonment of
the gospel of folded hands.

Recomming Wary of Home Brew.

There is no need of authorities dis-
treating themselves over home brew.
Right now scarcely anybody will know
how to drink it except by making
Congress ought to encourage rather
than discourage its make because home
brew is itself the best. Prohibition
officer. If you do not believe it, just
note the sad look on the face and face
in case you offer him a sample of your
favorite concoction also note his
polite embarrassment and yet firm re-
fusal.

Was a Rat One.

Cincinnati Enquirer
The bride refused to marry to Mrs.
Smith to her wedding but Mrs. Smith
went away with her.

Awakening Interest in Arkansas.

John Apperson is improving the
look of his farm by building a new
pork house. We don't know what
his intentions are, whether he
wants to sell out or get married.
We will find out and report later.

Imperative First.

Pittsburgh Gazette Times
Perhaps the reason there are more
garages than houses built is due to not
having enough money for a house after
the garage is paid for. In crates first.

Ac The Sometimes Becomes.

Akron Beacon Journal
Every married woman has days
when for no particular reason she
thinks her husband the lowest form of
animal life.

One Place a Flyer Can Go.

Republicans and Democrats on the
Senate committee agree that Ford was
not elected after all the e's some
place that a flyer cannot go.

What Every Motorist Knows

A detour in the roughest possible
distance between two points.

Where Germany Succeeds

Public Service Magazine
Having failed to make a million
in Germany, not to mention a
good deal more, it is now in a
bad way.

A Mere Trifle

Pittsburgh Dispatch
Pittsburgh Dispatch
Pittsburgh Dispatch
Pittsburgh Dispatch

At Per Tunnel

Pittsburgh Dispatch
Pittsburgh Dispatch
Pittsburgh Dispatch
Pittsburgh Dispatch

Looking Backward

News of the Past Con-
tained from the Files
of The Courier.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1921.
The local trade in coal and necessity
of water. Prices are from \$1.50 to \$1.75
per ton. The local trade in coal and necessity
of water. Prices are from \$1.50 to \$1.75
per ton. The local trade in coal and necessity
of water. Prices are from \$1.50 to \$1.75
per ton.

The old Turkeyfoot settlement near
the Jersey church held a Harvest
Home Dr. Delaney, a friend, Jennings
member of the Scientific commission of
the Smithsonian Institute delivered the
address of the day. Prominent among
the names mentioned by Dr. DeHass as
the earliest pioneers of the Turkeyfoot
section are Rush, King, Shinnick,
Vitchell, Colburn, Rutherford, Conrad,
Harrell, Mountain, Jones, Ketchum,
Hayati, Williams, Roderick and Cowen-
ton. These were the names signed to
a compact to organize the Jersey
church on August 14, 1775. Other old
settlers referred to in the paper were
Abrams, Darwell, Friend, Jennings,
Spencer, Stuart, Smith, Greenhouse,
P

Historian Recalls Early Struggles and Growth of Methodism About Dunbar

Andrew Jackson Bryson, Long Passed on, Regarded as Pioneer.

NOW WELL ORGANIZED

At the request of a number of members the following history of the Dunbar M. E. church was prepared by John L. Ketter, the correspondent of "The Courier" at Dunbar, with the request that it be published.

Andrew Jackson Bryson, now deceased, may truly be said to be the pioneer of Episcopal Methodism in Dunbar. Long before this town was even dreamed of by its founder, the late T. W. Wait, Mr. Bryson then employed at the furnace, was living and talking Methodism and longing in his heart for the time when the church of his choice should be established in this community. Holding his membership in the Conneltsville church, he was tending it at intervals when he could, he kept the faith, and stimulated the hope with prayer, and his estimable wife, quiet and unobtrusive, shared his faith and hope. Mother Tedrow, who resided on Woodvale road, was also a member at Conneltsville but could but rarely attend her church.

Thus for a score of years conditions remained, but Mr. Bryson never lost hope. The seed of his sowing was germinating, and soon the green blades appeared, bearing with them the now fulfilled promise of a bountiful harvest. The year 1875 recorded the beginning of the change. J. L. Ketter, returning home from school at Baltimore, where he had become an Episcopal Methodist, joined Father Bryson and for almost a year they two, like Elijah and Eliza, traveled about together to Conneltsville to church almost every Sunday, and on the journey talked over their hopes. The year 1876 brought Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Stroud, members of the Uniontown church, to Dunbar, and shortly thereafter Mr. and Mrs. Will N. Rodkey, he being the Pennsylvania railroad agent here, were added to the number. The leaves were working. These brethren got together and decided the little while church for Conneltsville. They secured the T. M. C. A. building as a place of worship and applied to the presiding elder for a minister. Rev. A. E. Husted, a mill worker at McKeesport, who had applied for admission to the ministry but had not yet been fully admitted, was sent. He would work in the mill all week and then come to Dunbar and preach on Sunday every two weeks. He was a successful speaker and is one of the ablest ministers in the Pittsburgh conference. Soon the membership began to grow. Mrs. Amanda Bricker of the furnace brought her letter from Pittsburgh and united with the Dunbar church, as did also Miss Geneva Rose Bricker and Miss Lillian Irish, school girls who made their home with Mrs. Bricker. Mrs. Irish later became Mrs. J. J. McGee. Mrs. Jennie Nair, daughter of Mother Tedrow, Mrs. Dorothy Ansley, mother of Mrs. Catherine Williams, Rev. W. H. Cottam, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Ellenberger, Mr. and Mrs. William Sterling, Mr. and Mrs. Richards, George Ketter, John Wortman, in 1880, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Tarr and Mr. and Mrs. John G. Martin were added to the faithful. In the spring of 1881, the T. M. C. A. building being no longer available, the frame school house on the hill was secured and services were held there until the frame church on Woodvale street was dedicated November 17, 1887. Rev. Husted was followed by Rev. Emerson, he by J. J. Davis. Then came J. C. Castle and then John C. High, who built the church and was its first pastor.

The laying of the corner-stone of this church was a red-letter day in the life of Father Bryson. Long he had hoped, prayed, hungered, and now his yearning was to be satisfied. Carefully he had watched the masons build the foundation; he had inspected every stone and given advice on many points. At last it was done and the corner-stone brought fullness of joy exceeded only by his delight when the building was dedicated. When the stilt were put in place and the masons to work, and during its erection he spent the days sitting on the porch of J. D. Ellenberger nearby and with unflagging interest watched practically every nail being driven till the temple pointed its spire toward heaven as a complete structure. Colossal as the undertaking seemed Rev. Husted did not begin to flinch and with the hearty cooperation of the good people of the town and other friends in other sections, the willing self-sacrifice of the members, succeeded.

In 1890 Rev. High was transferred by the conference to Coke Mission, and W. F. Huster was sent to Dunbar in 1891. J. R. Frantz was pastor in 1892, J. E. Inskeep; 1893, J. S. Dunbar; 1895, W. W. Youngs; 1897, E. H. Greenlee; 1898, George Grant; 1899, J. S. Potts, under whose pastorate and by whose direction a lot was purchased on Speers Hill, and the parsonage erected, the members of the congregation materially assisting personally with the work. In 1901 William A. Prosser became pastor, remaining two years, during which time the present church was built at a cost of \$13,000. The obligation was assumed and paid by the members with the liberal assistance of friends of the cause. The pastors follow in order: 1903, C. W. Hoover; 1905, J. N. Mindeen; 1906, D. M. Paul; 1907, Leroy M. Humes; 1911, Lee W. LePage; 1913, H. L. Humbert, who was pastor for seven years; 1920, R. S. Hardin, the first year of whose pastorate is about closing.

The conception of Christendom that the Sunday school should be the true nursery of the church has been realized in the Dunbar Methodist Sunday school. Ever since its organization in

the spring of 1881 in the then frame school house on the hill up to this present the Sunday school has been a constant feeder of the church. From the Sunday school have come many of the substantial members of today, and the future is full of promise.

Little thought those few Methodists, A. J. Bryson, J. D. Ellenberger, J. G. Martin, W. N. Rodkey and John Wortman, as they walked up toward the school house that fateful Sunday morning in the spring of 1881, and planned at Ellenberger's suggestion a Methodist Episcopal Sunday school, the wonderful outcome of their feeble effort. J. D. Ellenberger became the first superintendent, and the unbroken chain of his successors follows: J. G. Martin, John Wortman, Samuel Tarr, Buell Tarr, Edgely McGee, Wm. Gell Carroll, Harold McGee, Charles Martin, F. J. McFarland, R. A. Rodkey and F. J. McFarland. The school is well organized in all its departments, and every department is doing splendid work. The Gadsden Adult Bible class deserves special mention as it abounds in every good work and has been a great help financially and spiritually in all church enterprises. While the recent death of the teacher, Mrs. C. E. Gadsden, was a sad blow the class is endeavoring to maintain the high standard she set for it, and is honoring her memory by following the lines she desired.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary society is tirelessly active and is accomplishing grand results. It is especially active in the training of the young. The "Little Light Bearers," the "Kings Horists" and the "Standard Bearers," are the steps leading from the cradle roll up to activity in the society.

The cradle roll is an accurate roster of all the children born to members of the congregation and by it the church keeps in touch with them until they are gathered into the Sunday school and the Junior Epworth League, which is one of the very finest and most promising activities of the church. Here are gathered the young people up to 16 years of age, and they are taught Bible truths and moral lessons, calculated to make of them noble men and women, their teachers demonstrating their faith in the saying of the wise man, "Train a child up in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it."

Mrs. Catherine Williams is superintendent of the league, and in her work has been ably assisted by the younger women of the church. There is no better place to send your children Friday afternoons than to the Junior League. They will be given good care and taught useful lessons.

J. Fred Kurtz to Conduct Fifth Red Cross Roll Call

The three district chairmen for the fifth annual roll call of the Fayette County Red Cross were announced Wednesday as follows: J. Fred Kurtz, Conneltsville; Harry Whyte, Uniontown, and E. K. Orr, Brownsville. All three of these men have been active in this kind of work before and are equipped by experience to carry on the campaign, which will be inaugurated on Armistice Day and continue until November 25.

The Fayette County Chapter held its annual election of officers in Uniontown Wednesday afternoon, with the following results: Chairman, J. Fred Kurtz, Conneltsville; first vice-chairman, Dr. O. R. Altman of Uniontown; second vice-chairman, H. A. Cottom of Brownsville; treasurer, E. T. Norton of Conneltsville; secretary, R. M. Frey of Uniontown; director of development, Rev. E. A. Hodd of Uniontown; director of civilian relief, W. Russell Carr of Uniontown; director of nursing, Mrs. Frank R. Croy of Uniontown; director of supplies, F. W. Wright of Conneltsville; director of accounting, R. J. Arnett of Uniontown; director of publicity, H. G. Sturgis of Uniontown; director of Junior Red Cross, Miss Helen Carroll of Conneltsville; directors at large, F. E. Markell of Conneltsville; D. R. Orr and W. W. Williams of Brownsville, and G. S. Harsh of Uniontown.

GET STATE CONTRACT

Local Firm Awarded Road Job in Westmoreland County. HARRISBURG, Oct. 27.—Two contracts for road construction were announced as let by the State Highway Department today. Corrado & Gallucci of Conneltsville were awarded \$14,717 for new Salem borough and Franklin township, Westmoreland county at \$14,664.55. The borough will pay for extra width in that town.

CConnell, Lamb & Bracht of Dayton, O. were awarded 29,308 feet in Harmony and Zelienople boroughs, and Jackson township, Butler county, at \$221,201.60. The county will pay the bill.

Advertise in The Weekly Courier.

Opening of Ridge Boulevard Observed By Chicken Dinner

The opening to public travel Thursday at 11 o'clock of the first willite road in the state, between Trotter and Hickory Bottom, was attended with considerable ceremony and the event was further marked by a chicken dinner at the Smith House last evening, given by P. J. Ridge, general manager of the Bituminous Paving & Resurfacing company, the builder of the road.

Mrs. Ridge of Pittsburg, wife of the general manager of the company, formally christened the road Ridge boulevard, breaking a bottle of wine on it. A group of friends witnessed the ceremony.

The new road is 18 feet wide and 5,489 feet long. It is constructed with a 10-inch telford base on which was applied three inches of willite. It is the first complete road of its type in the state, although there is considerable mileage of resurfaced roads and streets. The company has given a five-year guarantee, similar to that agreed upon with council for the resurfacing of Crawford avenue, Conneltsville.

Among those who were guests of Mr. Ridge at the dinner were Thomas F. Kearns and M. J. Tulley, road commissioners of Dunbar township; Mrs. Kearns, Mrs. Tulley, P. H. Sharper, chief engineer of the paving company; Mrs. P. J. Ridge, J. S. Madigan, Mrs. Amelia Madigan, Mrs. J. A. McDermott, Mrs. J. M. Doyle and Alfred J. Ridge, president of the paving company, and W. S. Stimmel, representing The Courier.

GOLDEN WEDDING CELEBRATED BY DUNBAR COUPLE

Mr. and Mrs. Louis M. Baer Surrounded by Children, Grand and Great Grandchildren.

Surrounded by their children, grandchildren, great grandchildren and a number of their friends, Mr. and Mrs. Louis M. Baer, pioneer residents of Dunbar, celebrated their golden wedding anniversary and the 65th anniversary of the birth of Mrs. Baer yesterday at their home. Both are in good health and none present enjoyed the day more than they. Feasting the occasion was an elaborately appointed dinner served at noon.

Covers for forty-five were laid and the delicious menu consisted of the many good things of the season. A color scheme of yellow and white was beautifully carried out. Centering the table was an attractive white birthday cake, bearing 65 yellow candles, significant of the age of Mrs. Baer, and a miniature bride and bridegroom. Bouquets of yellow roses, dahlias and chrysanthemums were effectively arranged throughout the house. In commemoration of the happy occasion Mr. and Mrs. Baer were presented with many handsome gifts, included was a purse containing \$100 in gold, and fifty beautiful yellow roses, one for each year of their married life, gifts from their children. In addition to the invited guests many other friends of Mr. and Mrs. Baer called at their home during the day to offer congratulations and wish the happy couple many more years of wedded life.

Mr. and Mrs. Baer have resided in Dunbar for 44 years and are one of the most widely known and highly respected couples of that community. Mr. Baer was born February 23, 1848, in Ohio, and Mrs. Baer, who before her marriage was Miss Josephine Jeffries, was born October 25, 1852, at Mount Morris. The couple was married October 26, 1873 at Masonstown. Mr. Baer is 73 years old and Mrs. Baer 69. To the union 10 children were born, seven of whom are living. They also have 24 grandchildren and two great grandchildren. For the past few years Mr. Baer has lived retired.

Guests were Mr. and Mrs. N. M. Scott and daughters, Rosalyn, Dorothy, Josephine and son, Paul, Mr. and Mrs. Harry L. Baer and daughter, Elizabeth, Eleanor and Marjorie, all of Pittsburg; Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Kerchner and son, Harold, of Wilkinton; Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Jones and daughters, Edith, Dorothy, and Mary Catherine, of Dunbar; Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Baer, Dr. and Mrs. D. H. Heick and son, Jack, and daughter, Norma, of Charleston; Mr. and Mrs. John Wiskard and daughters, Nellie and Helen, and sons, Earl and Gaylie, and Wilbur Wiskard of Conneltsville; Rev. and Mrs. Ryan, Ray Ellenberger and son, Robert, Miss Lucy Scott, William Jacobs, Mrs. Edna Scott and daughter, Emma Louise of Dunbar; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Shumaker of Conneltsville; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Baer and son, Donald, of Uniontown. Mr. and Mrs. Baer presented each of their children with a late photograph of themselves.

No More Cars May Be Parked in East Crawford Avenue

Orders have been issued to the police not to allow automobiles to be parked on the Crawford avenue hill in the future. It has become the custom of many car owners to leave their machines standing on the hillside between Brimstone corner and Carnegie avenue. As this did not greatly interfere with traffic, it was permitted, although prohibited by a parking ordinance.

A few days ago a machine slipped its brakes while on the hillside and narrowly missed striking a man standing near the corner. This has resulted in the order to stop parking there.

All machines placed in the prohibited district from now on will be tagged by the police and the owners fined. Officers are already tagging some of the cars.

Automobile owners are "kicking" because of the ruling. Parking in the downtown district has practically been abolished.

AUTOMOBILE CLUB TO ENTER FIGHT AGAINST BELL CO.

Public Opinion Aroused Over Refusal to Remove Big Pole.

OFFICIALS HERE AGAIN

Visit Councilman Berg But Turn Down All Counter Propositions; Councilman Reinstates Company Permission To Place Poles Elsewhere in City.

The Bell Telephone company and city council are still deadlocked over the matter of having the big pole at Brimstone corner removed. An effort was made by three company officials, who were here yesterday, to reach a settlement.

Conferring with Councilman B. L. Berg, superintendent of streets, the visitors again opened the matter but the only point they would settle on was to have a permanent franchise for underground conduits in any part of the city.

Mr. Berg again offered to allow a franchise for North Pittsburg street but this was flatly refused. The officials also ignored the proposition of Mr. Berg that an iron pole be erected at the corner. It is contended that without a pole near the present location the remainder of the lines would be made unsafe. This stand was not taken, however, a few months ago when the company agreed to remove the pole in return for a franchise to lay an underground conduit in Pittsburg street.

Before the conference, offered the men asked for permission to set poles on various other streets in the city. This the councilman refused. He told the company's representatives they would get nothing here until the city was given fairer treatment. The officials threatened to go to court to get a right of way for their poles.

The Youngphogebay Automobile club intends to take a hand in the refusal of the company to remove the big pole. The action of the Bell company has aroused the ire of the public generally, and especially the motorists as it affects them more vitally than any others. The object of council is to remove the pole and make the turn into South Pittsburg street from Crawford avenue more safe for drivers of vehicles and pedestrians.

The pole, used only as a terminal for guy wires which support other poles along the street, blocks the view of a driver as the machine is turned south and not only makes a collision between two vehicles imminent, but endangers the lives of persons on the crossing. To make the turn easier, the sharp corner on the curb has been cut away and rounded off. This has left the pole two feet out in the street, blocking the new bend, and rendering it altogether useless.

The company admitted two months ago it could take the pole out but now refuse to do so in order to use it as a lever to obtain the permanent franchise for the entire city. The automobile club, with a large and influential membership, has already taken a part in several community projects but its efforts have been confined chiefly to better roads.

As the Bell pole is obstructing the betterment of a most important artery in the city's heaviest traffic section the club members feel their organization is entitled to a foremost place in the ranks of those lining up against the company. The fight for the removal of the obstruction has developed into a community affair. It seems to be almost entirely removed from the hands of city council and public sentiment will probably do more to persuade the phone corporation to take prompt action than any other pressure which might be brought to bear on it.

The refusal to take the pole out is also causing a delay in the completion of the repairs to the downtown section of Crawford avenue. That portion surrounding the pole has been left untouched until the matter is settled.

All Members of 28th Division to Receive Medals from State

HARRISBURG, Oct. 28.—Fifty bronze medals of the design approved, which the state of Pennsylvania will bestow upon its soldiers who were in the 28th Division when the National Guard was drafted into federal service to the World War, have been received by Adjutant General Beary. No distribution will be made, however, until the full complement has been received.

The medals show a figure of William Penn in armor with a suitable inscription and on the reverse side an American eagle with an allegorical design relating to the World War. The ribbon will be Pennsylvania blue with the narrow victory ribbon running through the center. A service bar of similar ribbon will accompany the medal.

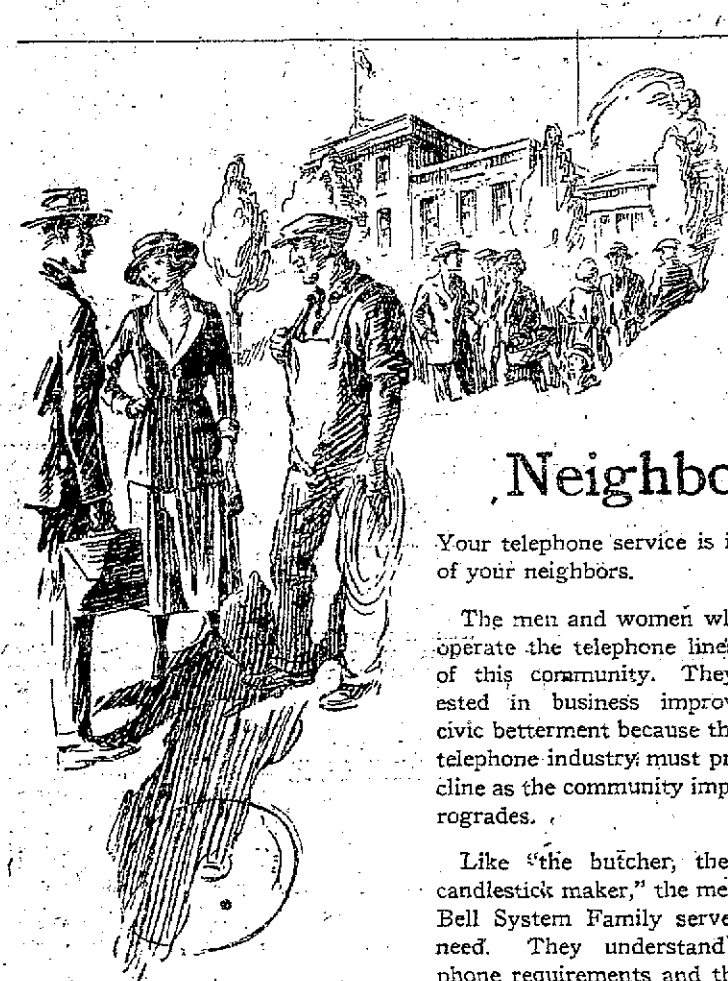
Every soldier who was a member of the 28th Division on August 3, 1917, will receive one of these medals. The next of kin will receive the medal in case of men who were killed in action, died of wounds or died since the war.

KILLED BY SLATE FALL

Mount Broadhead Miner Survived by Widow and Five Children. George O. Angle of Mount Broadhead, was killed Wednesday in the Mount Broadhead mine by a fall of slate. He is survived by his widow, five children, Annie, George, Margaretta, Amy and James and by three brothers and one sister.

The funeral was held from the Mount Rose Baptist church, Uniontown, Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Subscribe for The Weekly Courier



Neighbors

Your telephone service is in the hands of your neighbors.

The men and women who build and operate the telephone lines are a part of this community. They are interested in business improvement and civic betterment because they know the telephone industry must prosper or decline as the community improves or retrogrades.

Like "the butcher, the baker, the candlestick maker," the members of the Bell System Family serve a common need. They understand your telephone requirements and they have the training and the equipment necessary to give you the right kind of service.

Whether it be to put the people of this vicinity in touch with each other, or in communication with points from 35 to 3,500 miles distant, this organization is on the alert day and night.



E. F. PATTERSON
Local Manager

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA

Excessive Freight Charges Handicap to Farmers at Guard

Excessive freight rates on fertilizer are proving a severe handicap to farmers across the Maryland line, along the Confluence and Oakland branch of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, according to complaints coming from Guard, Md., and other places in that locality.

The carrying charge on manure from Conneltsville to Getz, which is the railroad station at Guard, is \$375 for a 50-ton car. This rate is such that the farmers cannot afford to pay and the result is that the crops from their farms will be less due to insufficient fertilization. Large quantities of this type of fertilizer have been shipped from the Conneltsville stockyards.

Recently a carload was shipped to Guard and refused. It was finally disposed of at Confluence, which enjoys a "batter" rate under the objectionable classification schedule.

MUCH MAIL HANDLED

Local Postoffice Distributes 9,000 Parcels in 15 Days.

There were approximately 9,000 parcels of mail handled by the local postoffice between the first of October and the 15th as shown by a report made public yesterday afternoon by Ralph McCormick, acting postmaster. This makes an average of 600 parcels daily.

The report reads as follows: "From October 1 to 15, inclusive, the postoffice in this city handled approximately 9,000 parcels which were mailed as fourth-class mail matter, making an average of 600 parcels handled daily during the 15 working days."

"The smallest parcel shipped weighed one ounce and was mailed to the third zone, while the largest parcel mailed weighed 88 pounds and was mailed to the second zone."

"There was received 1,515 parcels for delivery to the second zone which was the largest number received for any one zone while 408 two-pound parcels were received representing the largest number of any one weight."

"Of the 9,000 parcels handled, 6,760 were parcels received from other offices while the balance represents the parcels mailed at this office."

SERVE 5,000 WAFFLES

Men of Eddie Bible Class Put On Big Dinner Successfully.

The men of the W. A. Eddie Bible class of the First Presbyterian church showed a crowd of hungry people last Thursday, numbering almost a thousand, just how to cook. The big chicken and waffle supper held at the dining room of the church was entirely in charge of the men, and was cooked by them. They stewed chicken, mashed potatoes, cooked peas and above all baked about 5,000 waffles. The waffle bakers stood by their posts from 5:30 till 7:30 continually baking waffles without a let-up. They used 36 gallons of batter.

A party of 20, all from Uniontown with the exception of Mr. and Mrs. Rockwell Marietta, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Bruce F. Sterling of Uniontown at the supper.

Banking Service with a Personal Element

IN OUR relations with depositors, we consider a friendly, helpful attitude no less important than safety and efficiency in the care of their accounts.

If you like a personal and friendly service, it will pay you to investigate the advantages of a banking connection here.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

CONNELLSVILLE, PA.
"THE BANK THAT DOES THINGS FOR YOU"

THE GOOD-WILL

of our customers is what we desire.

The best in banking—just what you require.

3% Interest Paid on Savings Accounts.

Union National Bank

Connellsville, Pa.

REV. BAUM HONORED REPAIRING APPLE STREET

Reception For Dawson Minister Held by Congregation. Apple street will probably be closed for a week or more till Contractor reception last Thursday in the church. P. J. Ridge finishes it up proper. Not in honor of Rev. H. A. Baum, who has long ago the in-pastor found there entered upon his 12th year as pastor.

of the church, and Mrs. Baum. The church was nearly filled with members and friends of the congregation. P. A. Tarr delivered the address of welcome. Rev. Dr. B. W. Hutchinson, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal church of Conneltsville, and Rev. Baum also spoke.

An attractive musical program consisting of selections by a quartet, the church choir, and Ray McClintock, was well received. At the conclusion of the program the women of the church served candy refreshments. Rev. Baum has the honor of being the oldest minister in point of service at one pastorate in the Pittsburgh conference.

Kansas Mine Wrecked. PITTSBURG, Kan., Oct. 27.—The Gray Wolf mine near Cross, Kan., was wrecked by two charges of dynamite shortly before midnight last night.

Girl Missing From Home. Lydia Young, 15 years old, daughter of George L. Young of South Union township, has been missing from her home since Sunday. Miss Young who has dark hair and large dark eyes, wore a brown "tan," green sweater, light waist and skirt and tan shoes and stockings. When last seen the girl, with two other girls, was talking with the driver of a small truck not far from the Young home.

D-1 HUSBAND

The condition reportedly same as N-1 STATION Oct 21 D-1
same as usual when arrested 11/19/68 year old age 17
years right eye light left eye brown eye ownership for 2
years also small car, one of two cars owned by him.

Attorney-at-Law

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